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P 031534Z JUL 85  
FM SECSTATE WASHDC  
TO AMEMBASSY ISLAMABAD PRIORITY

UNCLAS STATE 203501

E.O. 12356: N/A  
TAGS: PGOV, SPUN, PA  
SUBJECT: DATABASE FOR THE NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR  
DEMOCRACY

REF: ISLAMABAD 128341

1. FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF THE CABLE YOU REQUESTED.  
SINCE IT WAS MORE THAN A YEAR OLD, O/CIT NO LONGER  
STORED. NEA/PAB RETIRED FROM FAIR COPY.

2. POLITICAL PARTIES. NOTE: MARTIAL LAW WAS ESTABLISHED  
IN PAKISTAN ON JULY 5, 1977. IN OCTOBER 1979 PRESIDENT  
ZIAULHAQ DECLARED ALL POLITICAL PARTIES IN PAKISTAN  
"DEFUNCT". IN PRACTICE, HOWEVER, PARTY POLITICAL  
ACTIVITY HAS CONTINUED ALTHOUGH ON A MUCH REDUCED SCALE.  
LEADERSHIP GATHERINGS ARE HELD IN PRIVATE HOMES, POLICY  
POSITIONS ARE DECIDED UPON AND STATEMENTS ARE RELEASED TO  
THE PRESS WHICH, ESPECIALLY SINCE JANUARY 1982 WHEN  
PRE-CENSORSHIP WAS LIFTED GENERALLY PROVIDES RATHER FULL  
COVERAGE OF THESE ACTIVITIES. IN AUGUST 1983 PRESIDENT  
ZIAULHAQ ANNOUNCED HIS INTENTION TO RESTORE CIVILIAN  
GOVERNMENT BY MARCH 23, 1985. THE POLITICAL PARTIES  
LISTED BELOW ARE ONES WHICH, BASED ON PREVIOUS ELECTORAL  
PERFORMANCE, WOULD BE LIKELY TO SECURE SOME SEATS IN THE

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY IF ELECTIONS ARE HELD ON A PARTY  
BASIS. IT IS POSSIBLE, HOWEVER, THAT ELECTIONS WILL BE  
HELD ON A NON-PARTY BASIS IN WHICH CASE PEOPLE WOULD  
ENTER THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY IN THEIR INDIVIDUAL  
CAPACITIES--ALBEIT THEIR PARTY AFFILIATION WOULD BE KNOWN.

3. (A) PAKISTAN  
- (B) PAKISTAN PEOPLES PARTY (PPP)  
- (C) BEGUM NUSRAT BHUTTO, CHAIRMAN. HEADS THE CENTRAL  
STEERING COMMITTEE, THE PARTY'S POLICY-MAKING BODY.  
- (D) DR. GHULAM MUHAMMAD, SECRETARY GENERAL. MANAGES  
AND ADMINISTERS PARTY'S PROGRAMS  
(E) NONE  
- (F) CENTER/LEFT  
- (G) NONE  
- (H) HOLDS LEADERSHIP GATHERINGS; ISSUES PUBLIC  
STATEMENTS.

(I) A POPULIST PARTY WHICH IN THE 1970S USED THE  
SLOGAN "ISLAM IS OUR FAITH, DEMOCRACY IS OUR POLITICS,  
SOCIALISM IS OUR ECONOMY, AND ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE."  
- (J) WON 85 OUT OF 144 SEATS IN 1978 ELECTIONS. WON  
155 OUT OF 208 SEATS IN 1977 ELECTIONS.

4. (A) PAKISTAN  
- (B) PAKISTAN MUSLIM LEAGUE (PML) INCLUDING: PML -  
PAGARA FACTION AND PML - KHAIRODDIN FACTION  
- (C) PIR PAGARA, PRESIDENT PML - KHAIRODDIN. HEADS  
PARTY POLICY-MAKING BODY. KHAIRODDIN, PRESIDENT  
PML - KHAIRODDIN. HEADS PARTY POLICY-MAKING BODY.  
- (D) C.M. PAGARA, SECRETARY GENERAL OF PML - PAGARA.  
MANAGES AND ADMINISTERS PARTY'S PROGRAMS. PML - KHAIRODDIN

GASIM, SECRETARY GENERAL OF PML (KHAIRODDIN). MANAGES  
AND ADMINISTERS PARTY'S PROGRAMS.

(E) NONE, NONE  
- (F) P.M. (PAGARA) - CENTER/RIGHT. PML (KHAIRODDIN) -  
CENTER/LEFT

(G) NONE, NONE  
- (H) BOTH FACTIONS HOLD LEADERSHIP GATHERINGS AND ISSUE  
PUBLIC STATEMENTS.

(I) THE TWO FACTIONS ARE RIVAL CLAIMANTS TO THE MANTLE  
OF THE ALL-PAKISTAN MUSLIM LEAGUE, POLITICAL PARTY OF  
PAKISTAN'S FOUNDING FATHER MUHAMMAD ALI JINNAH. BOTH  
CALL FOR PARLIAMENTARY DEMOCRACY, RESTORATION OF ALL  
CIVIL LIBERTIES. PAGARA FACTION GIVES MORE EMPHASIS TO  
ISLAMIC VALUES WHILE KHAIRODDIN FACTION STRESSES ECONOMIC  
JUSTICE.

- (J) TWO PREVIOUS MUSLIM LEAGUE FACTIONS, THE COUNCIL  
AND CONVENTION MUSLIM LEAGUES, SECURED 11 OF 144 SEATS IN  
THE 1978 ELECTIONS. BOTH CURRENT FACTIONS WERE MEMBERS

OF THE PAKISTAN NATIONAL ALLIANCE (PNA) A COALITION OF  
PARTIES OF THE CENTER AND RIGHT WHICH CHALLENGED THE  
PAKISTAN PEOPLES PARTY OF PRIME MINISTER BHUTTO IN THE  
1977 ELECTIONS.

5. (A) PAKISTAN  
- (B) NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY (NDP)  
- (C) SARDAR SHER BAZ KHAN MAZARI, PRESIDENT. HEADS  
PARTY POLICY-MAKING BODY.  
- (D) GHULAM AHMAD BILORE, ACTING SECRETARY GENERAL.  
MANAGES AND ADMINISTERS PARTY PROGRAMS.

(E) NONE.  
- (F) CENTER/LEFT  
- (G) NONE  
- (H) HOLDS LEADERSHIP GATHERINGS, ISSUES STATEMENTS TO  
THE PRESS.  
- (I) CALLS FOR PARLIAMENTARY DEMOCRACY WITH MORE POWER  
TO THE PROVINCES AND EVOLUTION TOWARD A MORE CENTRALLY  
CONTROLLED ECONOMY.

(J) NDP IS MADE UP OF REMNANTS OF PAKISTAN ADAMI PARTY  
WHICH WON 8 OF 144 SEATS IN THE 1978 ELECTIONS. IN 1977  
IT PARTICIPATED UNDER THE PNA (SEE ABOVE).

6. (A) PAKISTAN  
- (B) JAMIAAT-UL-ULEMA-I-ISLAM (JUI) INCLUDING: JUI -  
FAZLUR REHMAN FACTION AND JUI (DARKHAWASTI) FACTION.  
- (C) MAULANA SIRAJ AHMAD DILPURI, PRESIDENT JUI (FAZLUR  
REHMAN) HEADS PARTY POLICY-MAKING BODY. MAULANA ABDULLAH  
DARKHAWASTI, PRESIDENT JUI (DARKHAWASTI) HEADS PARTY  
POLICY-MAKING BODY.  
- (D) MAULANA FAZLUR REHMAN, SECRETARY GENERAL OF JUI  
(FAZLUR REHMAN) MANAGES AND ADMINISTERS PARTY'S  
PROGRAMS. MAULANA ABDULLAH ANWAR, SECRETARY GENERAL OF  
JUI (DARKHAWASTI) MANAGES AND ADMINISTERS PARTY'S  
PROGRAMS.

- (E) NONE, NONE  
- (F) RIGHT  
- (G) NONE  
- (H) BOTH FACTIONS HOLD LEADERSHIP GATHERINGS AND ISSUE  
PUBLIC STATEMENTS.

(I) BOTH FACTIONS OF JUI ARE CONSERVATIVE,  
FUNDAMENTALIST ISLAMIC PARTIES WHICH SUPPORT THE  
IMPLEMENTATION OF AN ISLAMIC SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT  
PAKISTAN. BOTH DIFFER WITH OTHER RELIGIOUS PARTIES (JI  
AND JUP) OVER DOCTRINAL ISSUES. FACTIONS DEVELOPED FROM  
DECISION OF REHMAN FACTION TO JOIN THE MOVEMENT FOR THE  
RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY (MRO) OPPOSITION ALLIANCE IN  
1981.

- (J) UNITED JUI WON 7 OF 144 SEATS IN 1978 ELECTION.

CONTESTED 1977 ELECTIONS AS MEMBER OF PNA (SEE ABOVE).

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7. (A) PAKISTAN

(B) JAMIAT-UL-ULEMA-IPAKISTAN (JUI)

(C) MAULANA SHAH AHMED NOORANI, PRESIDENT. HEADS PARTY POLICY-MAKING BODY.

- (D) MAULANA ABDUS SATTAH KHAN NIAZI, SECRETARY GENERAL. MANAGES AND ADMINISTERS PARTY PROGRAMS.

(E) NONE.

(F) RIGHT

- (G) NONE

(H) HOLDS LEADERSHIP GATHERINGS, ISSUES PUBLIC STATEMENTS.

(I) A CONSERVATIVE, FUNDAMENTALIST ISLAMIC PARTY WHICH APPEALS TO RURAL UNEDUCATED, DEEPLY RELIGIOUS ELECTORATE, MANY OF WHOM ARE FOLLOWERS OF "PIRS" OR LIVING SAINTS.

(J) WON 7 OUT OF 144 SEATS IN 1978 ELECTIONS. CONTESTED 1977 ELECTIONS AS MEMBER OF PNA (SEE ABOVE).

8. (A) PAKISTAN

- (B) JAMA'AT-E-ISLAMI (JI)

(C) MIAN TUFAIL MOHAMMAD, AMIR (CHIEF). HEADS PARTY POLICY-MAKING BODY.

(D) GAZI MUSSAIN AHMED, SECRETARY GENERAL. MANAGES AND ADMINISTERS PARTY PROGRAM.

- (E) NONE.

(F) RIGHT

- (G) INHMANUL MUSLIMEEN (MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD)

(H) HOLDS LEADERSHIP GATHERINGS, ISSUES STATEMENTS TO THE PRESS, PROMOTES ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALIST IDEOLOGY ON CAMPUSES AND THROUGH LABOR UNION AFFILIATES.

(I) CALLS FOR PARLIAMENTARY DEMOCRACY, RESTORATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES, IMPLEMENTATION OF AN "ISLAMIC ORDER" IN ALL FIELDS INCLUDING THE ECONOMY.

- (J) WON 4 OUT OF 144 SEATS IN 1978 ELECTION.

CONTESTED 1977 ELECTIONS UNDER PNA (SEE ABOVE).

9. (A) PAKISTAN

- (B) TARIK-E-ISTISQAL (TIP)

(C) AIR MARSHALL (RETIRED) ASGHAR KHAN, PRESIDENT. HEADS THE PARTY'S MAIN POLICY-MAKING BODY.

(D) MUSHEER PESH ICHAM, SECRETARY GENERAL. MANAGES AND ADMINISTERS PARTY PROGRAMS.

(E) NONE

- (F) CENTER/LEFT

- (G) NONE

- (H) HOLDS LEADERSHIP GATHERINGS, ISSUES STATEMENTS TO THE PRESS.

(I) CALLS FOR PARLIAMENTARY DEMOCRACY, RESTORATION OF FULL CIVIL RIGHTS, INDEPENDENT FOREIGN POLICY, NATIONALIZATION OF BASIC INDUSTRIES ONLY, CEILING ON LAND HOLDINGS.

- (J) PARTY DID NOT EXIST IN 1978. IN 1977 ELECTIONS PARTICIPATED UNDER PNA (SEE ABOVE).

10. YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS - STUDENT POLITICAL GROUPS ON PAKISTAN'S COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY CAMPUSES ARE GENERALLY CONSIDERED WINGS OF THEIR RESPECTIVE NATIONAL POLITICAL PARTIES. THEY OCCASIONALLY DO ACT INDEPENDENTLY OF THEIR PARENT ORGANIZATIONS, BUT THEIR ACTIVITIES ARE USUALLY FOCUSED ON LOCAL ISSUES. STUDENTS WERE ACTIVE PARTICIPANTS IN THE AGITATION WHICH LED TO THE DOWNFALL OF PRESIDENT AYUB KHAN IN 1969 AND ALSO JOINED THE ANTI-BHUTTO DISTURBANCES IN 1977. IN EARLY 1964, STUDENT UNIONS AND RELATED ORGANIZATIONS WERE BANNED BY THE MARTIAL LAW ADMINISTRATION.

11. PRIVATE VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS.

(A) PAKISTAN

- (B) THE ALL PAKISTAN WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION (APWA)

(C) DEPUTY REHMAN LIZGOTT ALI-PYAN, PRESIDENT

- (D) NONE

- (E) NONE

(F) CONCERNED WITH SOCIAL WELFARE ISSUES, SUCH AS CHILD CARE SERVICES FOR WORKING MOTHERS AND PROMOTION OF FEMALE-RUN COTTAGE INDUSTRIES. WAS THE MAJOR FORCE BEHIND THE 1961 MUSLIM FAMILY LAW ORDINANCES WHICH PROTECTED THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN IN CASES OF DIVORCE, CHILD CUSTODY AND ALIMONY. TODAY PRIMARILY CONCERNED WITH DEFENDING THE POLITICAL AND SOCIAL RIGHTS, ACCORDED WOMEN AT THE TIME PAKISTAN WAS FOUNDED, WHICH HAVE BEEN CHALLENGED IN RECENT YEARS BY FUNDAMENTALIST ISLAMIC LEGAL SCHOLARS.

(G) TO SAFEGUARD THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN AND WORK FOR THEIR WELFARE.

- (H) LARGEST WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION IN PAKISTAN.

13. (A) PAKISTAN

-- (B) THE WOMEN'S ACTION FORUM (WAF)

(C) A LOOSE CONFEDERATION OF GROUPS WITH NO NATIONAL PRESIDENT.

-- (D) NONE

- (E) NONE

(F) ORGANIZES CONFERENCES, STUDY GROUPS ON WOMEN'S ISSUES AND ACTIVELY OPPOSES DRAFT ISLAMIC LEGISLATION WHICH IT SAYS WOULD HARM THE DIGNITY AND LEGAL STATUS OF WOMEN.

-- (G) PROMOTES EQUAL RIGHTS FOR WOMEN.

- (H) MEMBERSHIP IS MUCH SMALLER THAN APWA AND IS CHARGED BY ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALIST WITH BEING ELITIST AND WESTERN ORIENTED. SMULTZ

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